

Camden County



CAMDEN

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23 Kerhart Avenue

23 Kerhart Avenue

Berlin Borough

Camden County

BLOCK: 3303 **LOT:** 1

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Former Oil Refinery
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.3 Acre

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Delineated/Further
Monitoring Required

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds

Removed

FUNDING SOURCES













Spill Fund
1986 Bond Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$320,000
\$35,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

An oil refinery operated at this site between the 1920s and 1940s. During this period, petroleum wastes from the refinery process were disposed of in on-site pits. The refinery was later developed into residential properties. Environmental problems first surfaced in the 1980s, when a black tar-like substance began to seep through the soil of a residential property. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation excavated and disposed of the contaminated soil in 1991 under an Interim Remedial Measure (IRM) and subsequently installed four ground water monitor wells around the perimeter of the former excavation to evaluate the ground water quality. Sampling of the monitor wells has revealed that very low levels of benzene are present in the ground water. Based on these findings, NJDEP established a conditional No Further Action designation and a Classification Exception Area/Well Restriction Advisory (CEA/WRA) for the property. NJDEP will re-sample the ground water in several years to determine whether the contaminant levels have decreased through natural attenuation and the CEA/WRA can be lifted.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
IRM-Soil Removal					 Planned
Sitewide					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

Alfonso's Restaurant

407 Whitehorse Pike

Waterford Township

Camden County

BLOCK: 1601 **LOTS:** 32, 34, 35, 35.01

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Fuel Oil Storage
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 2.0 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Delineating

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds

Removed

FUNDING SOURCES













1986 Bond Fund
Corporate Business Tax

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$300,000
\$300,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Prior to becoming a restaurant, a fuel oil storage and distribution facility operated on this property. A preliminary investigation conducted in 1996 indicated that the soil and ground water were contaminated with volatile organic compounds and that a number of underground fuel storage tanks remained on site. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation began a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) in 1998 to determine the nature and extent of the contamination at the site and evaluate cleanup options. During the RI, NJDEP confirmed the presence of ten underground storage tanks as well as subsurface soil contamination. NJDEP conducted an Interim Remedial Measure (IRM) in 1999 to remove the underground storage tanks and 2,700 tons of contaminated soil from the site. Sampling of nearby private potable wells conducted in 2000 did not reveal the presence of any contamination above New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. NJDEP plans to install additional on-site and off-site monitor wells in 2001 to delineate the ground water contamination.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
UST & Soil IRM					 Planned
Sitewide					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

Amoco Service Station Camden City

710 Broadway and Pine Street

Camden City

Camden County

BLOCK: 289 **LOT:** 12

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Gasoline Service Station
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.5 Acre

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Partially Removed/Delineating

Air

Gasoline Vapors

Venting

FUNDING SOURCES

1986 Bond Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED







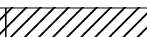









\$450,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Leaking underground storage tanks have contaminated the ground water at this site with gasoline. The contamination first became evident in 1975, when gasoline vapors were detected in the basement of an adjacent office building. A former owner of the service station installed a ventilation system in the basement of the office building to mitigate the gasoline vapors. In 1984, gasoline product and explosive levels of gasoline vapors entered the basement of a nearby tavern. NJDEP removed gasoline product that was seeping through the tavern's basement walls, placed a ventilation fan in the basement to reduce the potential for explosion and installed a free-product recovery system at the service station to remove gasoline product that was floating on the ground water table. Approximately 350 gallons of gasoline had been recovered when the free-product recovery system was shut down in 1985.

In 1993, due to recurrence of the vapor problem in the neighboring building, NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation began a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to determine the nature and extent of contamination in the soil and ground water at the service station site and to identify cleanup alternatives. A soil gas survey conducted as part of the RI/RAS indicated that there were elevated levels of contamination in the soil, however the investigation was impeded by the presence of construction debris that had been used as fill. Sampling of on-site monitor wells conducted in 1995 revealed the presence of elevated levels of dissolved gasoline in the ground water but gasoline product was not present on the water table. Ground water monitoring is currently being conducted to determine whether natural attenuation of the ground water contamination is a potential remedial alternative. NJDEP has determined that there are no private or public potable wells in the area at risk of becoming contaminated.

In 1999, NJDEP conducted an investigation of four unused underground storage tanks at the gas station property. The investigation confirmed that the tanks had been properly decommissioned in place by the gas station owner. No further actions are planned for the four decommissioned tanks.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Ground Water Decon System					 Planned
UST Investigation					 Underway
Sitewide					 Completed
					 Not Required

Atco Avenue Ground Water Contamination

Atco Avenue

Waterford Township

Camden County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Unknown Source
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds
Mercury

STATUS

Delineated

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds
Mercury

Alternate Water Supply
Provided

FUNDING SOURCES

Spill Fund
1986 Bond Fund

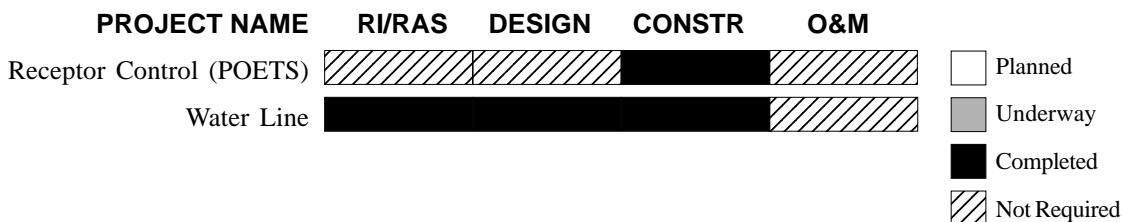
AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$245,000
\$1,906,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This private potable well contamination site is located in New Jersey's ecologically sensitive Pinelands area. The contamination was first detected in 1990 during a routine check of potable wells by the Camden County Health Department. NJDEP recommended additional sampling in order to determine the extent of the ground water contamination. By 1992, the County Health Department had sampled 619 wells in Waterford Township and detected contamination in 63 of the wells. No definite plume could be discerned from the sampling data and a source of the contamination has not been identified. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) water filtration systems in the 63 homes as an interim remedy to provide potable water for the residents.

In 1996, NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation completed a water supply alternatives analysis that concluded the most cost-effective long-term solution was the continued use of POET systems in the affected homes; however, Waterford Township subsequently notified NJDEP that it intended to extend public water lines to the area instead. NJDEP agreed to help pay for the water lines by providing the Township with Hazardous Discharge Bond Fund monies equal to the cost of monitoring and maintaining the POET systems for 20 years. Construction of the water lines and connection of the properties were completed in 1999. Approximately 185 properties with contaminated wells or wells at risk of becoming contaminated were connected to the water lines. NJDEP is performing additional investigative work at this site to identify possible sources of the contamination.



Camden City Water Department Parkside Well Field Contamination

Vesper and Park Boulevards

Camden City

Camden County

BLOCK: 1279 **LOT:** 1A

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Municipal Well Field
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.5 Acre

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Treating

FUNDING SOURCES

1986 Bond Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$1,681,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The Parkside Well Field supplies Camden City with 20% of its water supply during peak usage periods. In 1988, routine sampling revealed that the water from the three supply wells at the well field was contaminated with chlorinated volatile organic compounds. The source of the contamination is unknown. For several years the water was effectively treated at the well field using minor treatment technologies but in 1997 increasing levels of contamination in the water forced the Camden City Water Department to shut the wells down. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation subsequently conducted a water supply alternatives analysis that concluded the most cost-effective solution was to install an air stripper at the well field to treat two of the supply wells and keep the third well out of service. The City of Camden completed construction of the air stripper in 1998 using funds provided by NJDEP and is operating and maintaining the unit. NJDEP is performing a regional ground water investigation to identify possible sources of the contamination.

PROJECT NAME	R/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Receptor Control (Air Stripper)					
					<input type="checkbox"/> Planned
					<input type="checkbox"/> Underway
					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Completed
					<input type="checkbox"/> Not Required

Collingswood Borough Water Department Well Field Contamination

Highland Avenue

Collingswood Borough

Camden County

BLOCK: 9-BA **LOT:** 1

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Unknown Source
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Treating

FUNDING SOURCES

Spill Fund

1986 Bond Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$16,000

\$741,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site consists of four municipal wells that serve residents of Collingswood Borough, Haddon Township and Woodlynne Township. Contamination was discovered in the wells by the Borough of Collingswood during routine testing in 1991. In 1992, after completing a Remedial Action Selection (RAS), NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation recommended the installation of two packed tower air strippers on the wells to treat the water. The Borough of Collingswood installed the air strippers in 1995 using funds provided by NJDEP and is operating and maintaining the systems. NJDEP plans to perform additional investigative work to identify possible sources of the contamination at this site.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M
Receptor Control (Air Stripper)				

Planned
 Underway
 Completed
 Not Required

Fazzio Sanitary Landfill

204 Harding Avenue

Bellmawr Borough

Camden County

BLOCK: 79A **LOT:** 9A

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Sanitary Landfill
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 107 Acres (total)

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Pesticides Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Metals	Potential
Soil	Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Pesticides Metals	Potential
Surface Water	Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Potential
Sediments	Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Potential
Air	Methane	Potential

FUNDING SOURCES

Corporate Business Tax

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$15,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The Fazzio Landfill is actually comprised of three adjacent waste fill deposit sites, known as the Bellmawr site, the Deptford site and the Dewey-Blanton site. These sites are bordered by Route 295, Route 42, the New Jersey Turnpike and Big Timber Creek. Originally separate waste disposal facilities, over time they became part of one contiguous operation. The Fazzio Bellmawr site is located in the Bellmawr Borough, Camden County and encompasses 70 acres. It was authorized to accept municipal wastes, but industrial wastes may have been disposed of there as well. The Fazzio Deptford site is located in Deptford Township, Gloucester County and encompasses 16 acres. It accepted municipal wastes along with confirmed deposits of waste oils, sludges and liquid chemical wastes. The Dewey-Blanton site is located in Bellmawr Borough and encompasses 21 acres. It also accepted municipal wastes and has operated as a composting facility since landfilling activities ceased in 1972. The Dewey-Blanton site is the only one of the three landfills that was closed pursuant to NJDEP solid waste requirements in place at the time. Sampling of on-site monitor wells in 1997 indicated that the ground water is contaminated with various organic compounds and metals at levels exceeding New Jersey Ground Water Quality Standards. Previous sampling of the soil at the landfill and the surface water and sediments of Big Timber Creek also indicated the presence of contaminants.

NJDEP's Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste has referred this site to the Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation to implement closure actions to prevent the release of greenhouse gases (carbon dioxide and methane) from the waste fill and mitigate the impact of landfill leachate on the environment. The Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation is currently reviewing the landfill's history and past sampling results to obtain preliminary information for the landfill closure project. NJDEP expects to begin the engineering design for the landfill closure in 2002.

Fazzio Sanitary Landfill

(Continued from previous page)

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Sitewide					<div>Planned</div> <div>Underway</div> <div>Completed</div> <div>Not Required</div>

Martin Aaron Incorporated

1542 South Broadway

Camden City

Camden County

BLOCK: 637 **LOT:** 1

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Drum Reconditioning
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 3.5 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Industrial/Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds
Metals

STATUS

Delineating

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds
Metals

Partially Removed/
Delineating

FUNDING SOURCES

1986 Bond Fund
Corporate Business Tax

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED



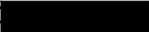




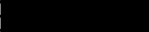




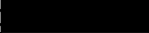







\$1,810,000
\$890,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Martin Aaron, Inc. operated as drum reconditioning facility for more than 20 years. In 1986, the New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety conducted an inspection that revealed hundreds of drums containing hazardous wastes being stored on the property. The state of New Jersey served the owner/operators with a notice of civil penalty and directed them to perform a remedial investigation to determine the extent of the contamination at the site. The owner/operators failed to respond to the directive and in 1993 NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation assumed responsibility for investigating the site. The owners subsequently abandoned the facility and filed for bankruptcy. A separate drum recycling facility continued to operate on a small portion of the site until 1999.

Between 1995 and 1997, NJDEP conducted two Interim Remedial Measures (IRM) to address the drums and other surface materials present at the site. Approximately 700 drums of chemical wastes, 10,000 empty drums and 33 dumpsters of mixed waste were removed during the IRMs. The City of Camden subsequently demolished and disposed of the building. NJDEP conducted a third IRM in 1999 to remove five underground storage tanks and almost 900 tons of contaminated soil from the property.

In 1999, USEPA added the Martin Aaron facility to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL). NJDEP completed a Remedial Investigation (RI) in 2000 that revealed the soil and ground water at the site is highly contaminated with organic compounds and metals. USEPA assumed the lead for the site in November 2000 and will complete a Feasibility Study (FS) to evaluate remedial alternatives to address the soil and ground water. USEPA will select the final remedial actions to address soil and ground water in one or more Records of Decision (ROD) for the site.

PROJECT NAME	RI/FS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
IRM-Drum Removal I					 Planned
IRM-Drum Removal II					 Underway
IRM III-UST Removal					 Completed
Sitewide					 Not Required

Puchack Well Field

River Road

Pennsauken Township

Camden County

BLOCKS: 192, 196, 199, 200, 203, 204 **LOTS:** Various

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Municipal Well Field
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 10 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds
Mercury
Chromium

STATUS

Further Delineation Required

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds
Mercury
Chromium

Taken Out of Service

FUNDING SOURCES

1981 Bond Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$9,000,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site is also known as the Camden City Water Department Puchack Well Field Contamination case. It consists of six public supply wells that were taken out of service between 1975 and 1998 due to the presence of metals and volatile organic compounds above New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. NJDEP has identified numerous industrial facilities in the area as potential sources for the contamination. In 1991 and 1992, NJDEP issued directives to 22 Potentially Responsible Parties requiring them to install a ground water treatment system at the well field but they did not respond. The City of Camden subsequently completed a Remedial Design for a ground water treatment system capable of addressing the entire well field; however, the City and NJDEP concluded that the proposed system was too costly to construct and operate.

In 1998, USEPA added Puchack Well Field to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) and assumed the lead for the investigation and remediation of the site. To facilitate the remedial process, USEPA is addressing the site in two phases, or Operable Units (OU): investigation and cleanup of the ground water at the well field (OU1) and identification, investigation and cleanup of the source areas that are contributing to the ground water contamination (OU2). The Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) for OU1 is underway and the RI/FS for OU2 is scheduled to begin in 2001.

PROJECT NAME	RI/FS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Proposed Ground Water Treatment System					<input type="checkbox"/> Planned
Sitewide					<input type="checkbox"/> Underway
					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Completed
					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Required

Spring Road Ground Water Contamination

Spring Road

Winslow Township

Camden County

BLOCK: Not Applicable **LOT:** Not Applicable

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Unknown Source
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial/Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Mercury

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Mercury

Treating

FUNDING SOURCES









Spill Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$1,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

During sampling conducted for a nearby Industrial Site Recovery Act case (Metec, Inc.), several private potable wells were determined to be contaminated with mercury. While Metec does not believe that the mercury contamination is related to its site, the company did address most of the wells because they were also found to be contaminated with site-related contaminants. However, one private well was not included since it only contained mercury contamination. NJDEP installed a Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) water filtration system on the contaminated well in 1996 and is monitoring and maintaining the unit to ensure that it continues to operate effectively. NJDEP plans to perform additional investigative work at this site to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination.

PROJECT NAME	R/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Receptor Control (POET)					 Planned
					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

Stephen Drive & Linda Lane Ground Water Contamination

Stephen Drive, Linda Lane & Cheryl Court

Winslow Township Camden County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Unknown Source
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable













SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Confirmed
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Treating

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	\$41,000
Corporate Business Tax	\$70,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This case is also known as the Cedar Brook Estates Ground Water Contamination site. Sampling conducted by the Camden County Health Department in 1999 identified 22 private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The source of the contamination is unknown. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) water filtration systems on the wells as an interim measure to provide potable water for the residents and is monitoring and maintaining the units to ensure they continue to operate effectively. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation is sampling additional potable wells in the area to determine the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the ground water contamination and to obtain information for a water supply alternatives analysis. NJDEP also plans to begin additional investigative work at this site in 2001 to identify possible sources of the contamination.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Receptor Control (POETS)					 Planned
Sitewide					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

Supreme Petroleum Company Inc. of NJ

413 Route 30 and Garfield Avenue

Chesilhurst Borough

Camden County

BLOCK: 903 **LOTS:** 3 and 4

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Gasoline Service Station
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 2.0 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial/Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

CONTAMINANTS

STATUS

Ground Water

Volatile Organic Compounds
Lead

Confirmed

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds
Lead

Confirmed

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Alternate Water Supply
Provided

FUNDING SOURCES

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

1986 Bond Fund

\$135,000

Corporate Business Tax

\$297,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The Supreme Petroleum service station is located in a Pinelands Protection area where private wells are used for potable water supply. In 1997, a homeowner living near the site reported a strong gasoline odor in his well water. The Camden County Health Department confirmed that the potable well was contaminated with gasoline-related compounds and referred the case to NJDEP. NJDEP's Bureau of Underground Storage Tanks (BUST) was already working with the operator of Supreme Petroleum to address several leaking underground storage tanks at the service station. The operator of the service station installed a deeper replacement well to provide potable water for the resident. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation began a Remedial Investigation/Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) in 1998 to determine the nature and extent of the contamination in the soil and ground water at the Supreme Petroleum site and evaluate cleanup alternatives.

PROJECT NAME RI/RAS DESIGN CONSTR O&M

Sitewide

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☐

Planned

☒

Underway

☐

Completed

☐

Not Required

Texaco Service Station Oaklyn Borough

Route 30 and Collingswood Avenue

Oaklyn Borough

Camden County

BLOCK: 53 **LOT:** 1

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Auto Repair
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.25 Acre

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial/Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Levels Not of Concern

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds

Removed

FUNDING SOURCES

Spill Fund

General State Fund

Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$644,000

\$233,000












\$207,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site operated as a gasoline service station for approximately 50 years, until gasoline sales ceased in 1990. It currently functions as an automotive repair facility. In 1988, NJDEP inspected the site and found evidence that leaking underground storage tanks had contaminated the soil and ground water with petroleum products. NJDEP directed the owner of the service station to investigate the extent of the contamination and take corrective action but the owner did not comply. In 1989, NJDEP conducted a preliminary investigation that revealed the soil at the site was contaminated with petroleum products down to the water table and that gasoline product was present on the ground water table. NJDEP also determined that the off-site migration of contaminated ground water had caused gasoline vapors to enter the basement of an adjacent building and also caused explosive levels of vapors to accumulate in a nearby sewer line.

In 1990, NJDEP implemented several emergency measures to reduce the explosion hazards presented by the site. These included constructing an interceptor trench to recover gasoline product from the water table and installing a ground water remediation system to treat the ground water and establish hydraulic control of the contaminant plume. As an extra precaution, the sewer line was modified to prevent it from becoming a conduit for gasoline vapors. The owner of the service station subsequently excavated and disposed of seven underground storage tanks.

Between 1992 and 1995, NJDEP performed several investigations that revealed gasoline-saturated soil was present at various areas at the site and that the soil was a continuous source of contamination to the ground water and a potential source of hazardous vapors. NJDEP excavated approximately 2,500 tons of contaminated soil and backfilled the site with clean material in 1996. The ground water remediation system was shut down in 1997 after sampling showed that the contaminants in the ground water had been reduced to levels below New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. No further remedial actions are planned for this site.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M
Ground Water Pump & Treat				 Planned
Source Remediation (Soil Removal)				
				 Underway
				 Completed
				 Not Required

Urban Casting Company Incorporated

516 Asyla Road

Gloucester Township

Camden County

BLOCK: 13103 **LOT:** 11,18,19

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Metals Foundry
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 2 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Metals

STATUS

Levels Not of Concern

Soil

Metals

Removed

FUNDING SOURCES

Spill Fund

1986 Bond Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$50,000

















\$449,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Urban Casting operated a nonferrous metals foundry at this site between the late 1960s and 2000. Operations at the facility involved casting metal items in sand molds. During the casting process, the sand molds became contaminated with lead, copper and zinc. In the past, the company used the waste sand molds as fill material or simply disposed of the molds at on-site and neighboring off-site areas, including residential properties. Particulates were also observed emitting from the ventilation fan at the Urban Casting building.

In 1990, NJDEP began an investigation to determine whether the waste sand molds and particulate emissions from the facility had contaminated the soil in the area. A study conducted that year by the New Jersey Department of Health showed that some children in the area had elevated levels of lead in their blood, but no link was established between the lead levels and Urban Casting. In 1991, Urban Casting removed piles of contaminated soil from its property in response to a NJDEP directive. NJDEP installed a fence around the facility the following year to prevent trespassing.

In 1992, NJDEP contracted USEPA's Emergency Response Team to determine the extent of the metals contamination in the soil surrounding the site. One residential property where waste molds were disposed of exceeded NJDEP's cleanup criteria for metals in soil, while the on-site areas, other nearby residential properties and an off-site landfill area were all below NJDEP's criteria. In 1997, after completing a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) that confirmed USEPA's findings, NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation excavated and disposed of 1,100 cubic yards of soil from the residential property and backfilled the excavation with clean soil. Subsequent sampling of on-site and off-site monitor wells has shown that the ground water in the area meets New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. No further actions are planned for the off-site areas; however, since the Urban Casting Company recently ceased operations the Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation has referred the facility to NJDEP's Division of Responsible Party Site Remediation for an Industrial Site Recovery Act (ISRA) review.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Initial Soil Removal & Fencing					 Planned
Residential Soil Removal					 Underway
Ground Water Investigation					 Completed
					 Not Required

Welsbach/General Gas Mantle Sites (Camden Radiation)

Various Locations Camden and Gloucester Cities Camden County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Superfund
 Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Gas Mantles Manufacturer
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 1,124 Properties
 Surveyed

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial/Industrial

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Soil	Thorium, Radium, Uranium	Partially Removed/Delineating
Air	Radon/Thoron Progeny	Shielding/Venting

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	\$1,337,000
1986 Bond Fund	\$5,300,000
Superfund	\$34,000,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The Welsbach and General Gas Mantle Superfund sites are comprised of two former incandescent gas mantle manufacturing plants and numerous residential properties in Camden and Gloucester cities that were contaminated with radioactive waste materials from the plants. The Welsbach Company of Gloucester City and General Gas Mantle Company of the City of Camden manufactured incandescent gas mantles that were used for home and street lighting between the 1890s and 1941. Both plants extracted thorium from ore for use as a coating material on the mesh covers of the gas lamps. The radioactive waste materials, or tailings, that remained after the extraction process were disposed of as fill near and/or under residential and commercial properties as well as on open lands. Various industries and commercial businesses have occupied the former Welsbach and the General Gas Mantle properties since the two companies ceased operations.

Between 1991 and 1994, NJDEP conducted radiological surveys at more than 1,100 properties in Gloucester City and Camden City to investigate the extent of radiation contamination. The surveys revealed that 81 properties -45 in Gloucester City and 36 in Camden City - had elevated radiation. NJDEP implemented Interim Remedial Measures (IRM) at 33 of these properties that exhibited radiation levels above NJDEP's interim exposure criteria to protect the health of the occupants until permanent cleanup measures could be implemented. The IRMs included placing shielding materials, such as concrete and lead sheeting, over contaminated soil, installing radon/thoron ventilation systems in buildings and establishing access restrictions. Radiation levels at 48 of the properties did not exceed NJDEP's interim exposure criteria, therefore no immediate measures were taken at these properties. In 1991, NJDEP purchased a private residence in Gloucester City and permanently relocated its owner due to elevated radiation inside the home, and relocated Ste-Lar Textiles, Inc. from the former General Gas Mantle Company site to protect the health of the employees. NJDEP removed the contents of the Ste-Lar Textiles building in 1992 to minimize any potential risk to area residents should a fire occur at the facility.

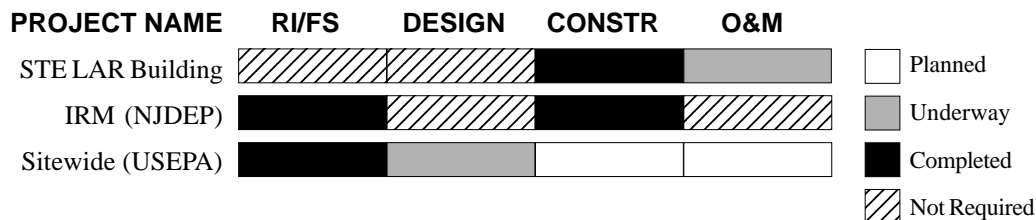
In 1996, USEPA added the Welsbach/General Gas Mantle sites to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) and began a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) at the former gas mantle plant sites and approximately 150 "Vicinity" properties in Gloucester City and Camden City to confirm NJDEP's findings from the radiological surveys and select permanent remedies. In 1998, USEPA removed approximately 200 cubic yards of radiologically contaminated soil from a public park in Gloucester City and replaced it with clean fill as an interim measure while the RI/FS was underway. The RI/FS revealed that significant quantities of radiologically contaminated soil were present at both the former Welsbach and General Gas Mantle properties, and that there were elevated levels of radiation inside the former General Gas Mantle building. USEPA also concluded based on the comparison of USEPA's and NJDEP's data on the "Vicinity" properties that the soil at 54 of the properties was contaminated with radiological elements above cleanup levels. In addition, USEPA identified approximately 600 "Suspect" properties that are either adjacent to the known contaminated properties or have radiation exposure rates above background levels and therefore require additional investigation.

Welsbach/General Gas Mantle Sites (Camden Radiation)

(Continued from previous page)

In 1999, after completing the RI/FS, USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence that required excavation and off-site disposal of radiologically contaminated soil from both the former Welsbach and General Gas Mantle sites, demolition and off-site disposal of the General Gas Mantle building, and excavation and off-site disposal of radiologically contaminated soil from the 54 Vicinity properties. USEPA demolished the General Gas Mantle building in 2000 and is conducting Remedial Designs for the soil cleanup actions at the plant sites and the Vicinity properties. During the Remedial Design phase, USEPA will also investigate the 600 "Suspect" properties to determine the extent of any radiological contamination and design a cleanup plan for those properties, if necessary.

In addition to the above investigative work, Holt Hauling and Warehousing, Inc., owner of the only remaining building on the former Welsbach property, entered into an Administrative Order on Consent with USEPA in 1997 in which it agreed to perform a RI/FS to determine the extent of the radiological contamination at the property. Holt Hauling and Warehousing completed the RI/FS at its building (also known as the Armstrong building) in 2000. USEPA will use the findings of the RI/FS to select a final remedy for the Armstrong building, which will be outlined in a second ROD for the site.



Winslow Township Sanitary Landfill

Piney Hollow Road

Winslow Township

Camden County

BLOCK: 9101 **LOT:** 2
 9102 1
 8802 1

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
 State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Sanitary Landfill
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 95 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Undeveloped

MEDIA AFFECTED

Air

CONTAMINANTS

Methane

STATUS

Potential

FUNDING SOURCES

Corporate Business Tax

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$15,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The Winslow Township Landfill is a 95-acre inactive sanitary landfill that is owned and was formerly operated by Winslow Township. Waste disposal activities started at the northwest portion of the landfill in the 1950s before New Jersey solid waste regulations were in effect. In addition to municipal wastes, sludge-like materials were reportedly deposited in the landfill during the late 1960s and early 1970s. Landfilling of the southeast portion of the site began after the northwest portion of the landfill closed in 1974. Municipal wastes, vegetative wastes and animal and food processing wastes were disposed at the southeast portion of the landfill under a permit with the state until 1990, when the site reached capacity. Several closure plans proposing methods to cap the landfill have been prepared for the site on behalf of Winslow Township but none have been implemented. Sampling of on-site monitor wells conducted several years after operations ceased indicated that the ground water is not contaminated due to the landfill.

NJDEP's Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste has referred this site to the Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation to implement closure actions to prevent the release of greenhouse gases (carbon dioxide and methane) from the waste fill and mitigate the impact of landfill leachate on the environment. The Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation is currently reviewing the landfill's history and past sampling results to obtain preliminary information for the landfill closure project. NJDEP expects to begin the engineering design for the landfill closure in 2002.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Sitewide					
					<input type="checkbox"/> Planned
					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Underway
					<input type="checkbox"/> Completed
					<input type="checkbox"/> Not Required